

## GREAT VOLUME FLOOD WATER

\$4,000,000 TONS OF FLOOD WATER  
TO PASS UNDER LOUIS-  
VILLE BRIDGE.

### STARTLING STATISTICS

Compiled by Louisville Weather Bureau  
Official—Volume Would Fill Lake  
With Area 872 Square Miles  
and 50 Feet Deep.

Western-Newspaper-Union News Service.

Louisville.—Before the last of the flood water, which fell over the Ohio Valley above Louisville, March 24-27, has passed under the bridges at Louisville enough water will have rolled over to have filled with water a tank eighty-seven and one-fifth miles long, ten miles wide, and fifty feet in depth, according to the calculations of F. J. Walz, meteorologist at the local weather bureau. An inch of rain, says Mr. Walz, means 27,154 gallons of water to the acre, or 17,378,740 gallons to the square mile. Then six inches, the average amount that fell over the Ohio river drainage area, equals about 104,225,900 gallons to the square mile. The drainage area of the Ohio river above Louisville is 87,200 square miles. Therefore six inches of rain over this area means 9,090,600 million gallons of water. This would fill a lake 872 square miles in area and fifty feet deep. The area of Lake Ontario is 6,700 square miles. "The weight of one inch of water over an acre is about 100 tons," he says; "over a square mile 64,000 tons. Therefore the weight of this great volume of water, represented by six inches of rain over the drainage area above Louisville, means 33,484 million tons."

### Institute and Convocation.

At the meeting of Kentucky Institute of Teachers and the Convocation of County Superintendents the following officers were re-elected: Prof. E. C. McDougle, of Eastern Kentucky Normal, president; Prof. C. D. Lewis, of Berea, secretary, and Prof. J. T. C. Noe, of State university, vice president.

One of the principal features of the afternoon session was an address by Mrs. A. M. Harrison, of Lexington, on "Woman's Suffrage." She is president of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, and represented the Kentucky Equal Rights association. Her address bore particularly on the effect of woman's suffrage on the schools, good roads and the protection of children in the municipalities.

### Senior Engineers in Chicago.

The inspection trip of the senior mechanical engineers of Kentucky State University to Chicago was extremely interesting and instructive.

Among the important places visited the last day was the Chicago Board of Trade, which deviated from the general engineering features, yet it was, indeed, interesting. They reached the Stock Exchange just a few minutes before the buying and selling began, and before the mix-up began they had a chance to observe the layout of the room. It was a very large room, and at various places were located the pits. Big business establishments, telephone exchange, stockyards and other places for which Chicago is famous were visited.

### General Buckner's Birthday.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner celebrated his 90th birthday anniversary at Glen Lily, his home, near Munfordville. He began the last decade of his centennial in good health. The only matter that he had to regret, he said, was the absence of his son, Simon Bolivar, jr., who is an officer in the Ninth infantry, regulars, U. S. A. He is on duty at Dayton, O., and is one of the four officers detailed for duty there from his regiment. The general is the only surviving lieutenant general of the confederate army, the only survivor of the class of 1844 at West Point Military academy, and is one of the four surviving former governors of the state of Kentucky.

### Major Close Resigns.

Maj. C. S. Close, commandant and head of the cadet band at the State Reform School, at Greendale, has resigned his position and has left for Chicago. He will take up institutional work in that city.

Maj. Close came to the reform school a year ago, and took up his work as head of the military department, where he has rendered excellent service.

"The resignation is due in no sense to any deficiency on his part, but grows out of the fact that the board of prison commission found it necessary to curtail expenditures at the Kentucky houses of reform."

### State Decision Favors Covington.

The Cincinnati Grain Co. has been victorious over the Louisville & Nashville railroad in its fight for reduced rates on straw. The grain dealers of Covington were put on the same footing by the state railroad commission as the Cincinnati grain dealers, as the commission, at its meeting, ordered the railroads to issue a tariff from points on the Lexington branch and the Shelbyville branch of the railroad at rates on straw to Covington, not in excess of the rates from similar points to Cincinnati.

### Governor Aids Flood Sufferers.

Calls for aid continue to come in from the Ohio valley, and Gov. McCreary is giving close attention to the needs of flood sufferers at every call. A message from Catlettsburg said conditions are deplorable. Three thousand are homeless, 90 per cent of whom are also destitute. Maj. Logan replied to a communication from the governor that succor is being rushed to that point by the Federal Government. The adjutant-general of Kentucky will supply tents on request.

Uniontown reported 600 houses flooded, and Maj. Logan, in reply to the governor's telegram, said he had ordered Capt. Naylor, of Evansville, to visit the town and see what is needed. Maj. Logan also informed the governor that the Red Cross secretary has allotted \$500 for the relief work at Wickliffe. He has sent non-commissioned officers to Wickliffe and Columbus, where Lieut. Ben Wilson, of Earlinton, has been sent by Col. J. Tandy Ellis, acting adjutant-general.

County Judge J. M. Brummal, Jr., of Hickman county, made a request for fifty tents, to be sent to Clinton for refugees in that county, and they were sent. Columbus reports 1,500 refugees there.

Gov. McCreary received another message from Maj. Logan, at Louisville, saying that supplies had been sent to Uniontown, Wickliffe, Columbus, Hickman, and all the points affected by the flood on the lower Ohio and Kentucky points on the Mississippi.

### Refused Mandamus of Saloons.

Kentucky State University won its controversy with the saloonkeepers, who had been conducting their business within 400 feet of the grounds of the university, when Circuit Judge Charles Kerr handed down a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the statute forbidding saloons within 400 feet of a state university or normal school. Judge Kerr refused the mandamus which the saloonkeepers had asked, requiring the county clerk to issue state and county licenses to them, and dismissing the temporary injunction restraining the county officers from arresting them or interfering with the operation of their saloons.

The controversy had aroused much interest and feeling in this city. The city commission, when it passed the license ordinance, which went into effect on March 1, refused by a majority vote to recognize the statute, and, therefore, did not exclude from license the saloons within the proscribed limit. Mayor J. E. Cassidy declared he did not believe the statute constitutional.

Following this, County Judge J. Percy Scott, under whose direction County Clerk Theodore Lewis had refused to issue the licenses, had the saloonkeepers arrested on the charges both of selling liquor without license and of selling within 400 feet of a state university or normal school.

### State Prisons Changes.

A general shakeup was made in the Frankfort reformatory and the Eddyville penitentiary by the board of prison commissioners. The resignation of Dr. E. H. Maggard, physician at the reformatory, who has been urging the board for several months to relieve him, was accepted, to take effect May 1, and Dr. W. C. Caywood, of Winchester, was elected in his place.

The following other appointments were made at the state penitentiary at Eddyville:

Guards—E. B. Ludwick, Larue county; Clay Cross, Marshall county; Walter G. Tanner, Ballard county; R. Y. Shoemaker, Calloway county; M. A. Hughes, Allen county; A. T. Cavanaugh, Christian county.

At the state reformatory, Frankfort, the following guards were appointed: W. H. Britton, Mercer county; J. N. Bibb, Green county; Charles Norris, Whitley county; Tom Cain, guard, Bourbon county, was removed. Bryce Cundiff resigned as guard.

### Experiment on Orchard.

The 75,000 apple trees for the 1,500-acre apple orchard to be planted in Hardin county under the supervision of the state agricultural department arrived from Shenandoah, Va. The trees will be planted in the Hardin county high school campus and will be distributed to the farmers next fall. The trees are furnished free to the members of the Hardin County Fruit Growers' association by the agricultural department to establish an experimental orchard, and the state will furnish an expert horticulturist without cost to plant, to cultivate, to spray and to trim the trees for a period of five years.

### Governor Selects Delegates.

Gov. McCreary appointed the following delegates to represent Kentucky at the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor at Meridian, Miss., April 28 and 29: James F. Montgomery, Frankfort; Miss Margaret F. Shaw, Anchorage; and Henry Straus, Charles T. Ballard and Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville.

He has also appointed E. S. Bond magistrate for the Sixth district of Anderson county.

### Mines Coal, Though Blind.

A prominent Winchester citizen, who has just returned from Bell county, tells a remarkable story of a blind coal miner, who is employed by the Log Mountain Coal Co. of that county. He is 35 years old, and for the past seven years has been totally blind. He is engaged in mining near Chenoweth, working in his room in the mine alone, shooting and loading his coal and placing his props with all the precision of one who is blessed with sight. He goes to and from his home to the mine and into his place without assistance.

## NO DISCORD THERE

TALES OF FRICTION BETWEEN  
PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF  
CABINET ARE FALSE.

### RESENTED IN WHITE HOUSE

Facts Show Mr. Wilson and Secretary Bryan Were in Complete Accord Concerning Chinese Loan and Senate Control.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—One does not have to go to the White House offices to learn that there is no discord there because of the stories which occasionally float through the country and which intimate, even if they do not directly state, that there is friction between Mr. Wilson and this member or that member of his cabinet over some important legislative matter.

In the stories which have been printed here and there of discord in the cabinet, Mr. Bryan has figured more than any other cabinet member. It is perfectly apparent that the White House and state department feel badly about what the friends of the president and the secretary say is complete misapprehension of facts. It happens that Mr. Bryan was in the west when Mr. Wilson gave out his statement concerning the Chinese loan. At once a story was published in quite a number of places that Mr. Bryan had not been consulted about this department matter, and that therefore there would be ructions as soon as he came back. There were no ructions when he returned.

### Truth About Chinese Matter.

Here is the story of this particular matter. Five days before Mr. Bryan left Washington to go west the Chinese loan matter was gone over in detail by the president and the secretary of state. Mr. Wilson wrote his message to the country on the subject, but Mr. Bryan aided in the writing and sanctioned every line of it.

After the president and the secretary had prepared the outline of the document it was submitted to the cabinet and there discussed, then Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan went over it again, and both agreed that it was in proper form to be given to the country. Mr. Bryan went away, and while he was away the Chinese loan message was given to the press. It might have carried with it Mr. Bryan's signature in addition to that of Mr. Wilson's, for he could have put his hand to something to which he had already given his heart.

In dispatches from Washington prior to the time that the senate Democratic caucus met and named Senator Kern of Indiana as the leader and appointed a steering committee to assign members to committees, it was said that the progressives would be in control of the caucus, of the steering committee and of the committee themselves. It was also said that certain conservative senators of long service would be made chairmen of important committees because of their seniority right, but that the committees themselves, or those of any particular legislative importance, would be controlled by the progressives, and that the chairmen, no matter how conservative they might be, would find themselves overruled by their progressive fellow committee members.

### Progressives in Control.

Since these committees were appointed, although it was made perfectly clear in advance that seniority would demand the giving of certain chairmanships to conservatives, it has been held in some places that the giving of these chairmanships to the old timers means that the conservatives have defeated the progressives and are in control of the Democratic majority in the senate of the United States. Senator Kern, the Democratic leader, when asked about the matter, said: "If there is any doubt as to the control of these committees, analyze the membership." An analysis shows that the progressives, or at least men who have agreed to be progressives, and in whom confidence is placed, are in control of every committee of importance in the senate of the United States.

All of this was done in advance. Mr. Bryan knew of the course, which was to be taken and he gave his approval, but he did not give it as one whose approval was necessary, but as one who, having his views in the matter, wanted to show that they were like those of the president, and of the progressives in the senate.

### Tariff Plan Settled.

With all the preliminary troubles between the Democrats of the house and senate over the question of what the rates should be on certain articles of import, it now seems that matters have been pretty well straightened out and that largely through the influence of the president a tariff bill will be put through congress with comparatively little friction. The hope of the leaders today is that the bill will be signed and that congress may adjourn certainly by July 1.

It virtually has been assured that there will be one comprehensive tariff bill, instead of a dozen or so separate bills, each one concerning itself with different schedules.

It is apparent from what many of the Democratic leaders say that the next tariff law, while it will be radically different from the one now in existence, will not represent the extremes of free trade except in some few particulars, although these few particulars may be called important ones. It seems that a compromise satisfactory to the Democrats representing lumber

states has been reached and that while lumber will be put on the free list, there are certain forms of machinery used by the lumber men which also will be put on the free list. This will enable them to save expense and thus to meet more readily the loss which may accrue from a reduction of the tariff.

### President Stands by Platform.

There have been conferences between the senate and the house leaders and the president concerning the chief schedules in the new tariff bill. It is understood that Mr. Wilson laid down the rule, and said it must be lived up to, that whatever happened, tariff legislation must meet the requirements of the pledges of the subject in the Democratic platform adopted in Baltimore. In a way it may be said that the schedules will be about the same as those sent over to the senate by the house at last summer's session, but now it is believed that instead of being amended in the senate they are likely to be passed much in the same form as the house sanctions them.

There will be some compromises unquestionably and if the house recommends free sugar the senate presumably will not allow the lower branch to have its way but will propose an amendment along the lines of the Bristow amendment of another year, abolishing the so-called Dutch standard and making about 50 per cent reduction in the rate. The cane and the beet sugar industries are strong and it is probable that their protests against free trade will prevail in the matter of this great commodity.

There will be a "farmers' free list," which will include many of the things upon which a duty is now paid and which largely are consumed by the agriculturists of the country. The conferences which have been held by the president and the leaders will result in at least a semblance of harmony upon nearly all tariff points, and so it appears that unless the unforeseen happens, the bill will go through with united Democratic support.

### To Beautify Washington.

The public buildings bill passed by the last congress, and which was signed so reluctantly by President Taft, has in it provisions to continue the work of making the capital a city beautiful. It is said that the reason President Taft did not veto the measure was because it contained appropriations for Washington, which he recognized as needful. The provisions for public buildings in other parts of the country where they were not needed constituted the paragraphs of the measure which made him hesitate for a long time to give the bill the force of law.

A century ago the French engineer, L'Enfant, drew plans which were the guides for Washington in part as it is today, and for Washington as it will be in the future.

The public buildings bill appropriations are to be used during the fiscal year beginning June 30 next. There is an appropriation for a George Washington memorial building with a seating capacity of not less than 6,000 people, which is intended to be used for great gatherings of all kinds in which public interest centers. This building will cost \$2,000,000, and an appropriation of half a million for it is made available only when the George Washington Memorial association has raised another half million, and through popular subscription another million has been raised.

### Amphitheater for Arlington.

It seems finally that an amphitheater and a chapel are to be erected in the Arlington cemetery. Money is appropriated in the public buildings bill to begin the work. The amphitheater will cost nearly \$1,000,000, and the chapel will cost probably in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

A new building for the bureau of engraving and printing was authorized some time ago and it is now in course of erection. It will cost nearly \$3,000,000. It is to stand on the south side of the Mall not far from the Washington monument. From the west side the river may be seen, and this entire front of the building has sentinel-like stone columns guarding its inner approaches.

### Homes for Several Services.

It is said that the United States government pays money enough in rent to make it possible, if the money were saved, to put up all the buildings of its own that it needs and to do this in the course of ten years.

The public buildings bill contains a provision for a structure to house the geological survey, the Indian office, the bureau of mines and the reclamation service. These services now have no homes of their own. The new building will be placed just west of the state, war and navy building, and will cost \$3,000,000.

Some time ago congress authorized an appropriation to construct four great department buildings in Washington. The last public buildings bill contained small additional appropriations for these structures. Hereafter in the near future the department of state will have a building of its own, and this will leave the present state, war and navy building for the use of the armed services only.

The department of justice, which is now housed in three converted private residences on McPherson square, will have a new home, and the departments of commerce and labor also will be provided for with fine buildings. It is probable that commerce and labor will occupy the same building, because at the time that the bill was passed they formed one department.

These great department buildings will occupy ground east of Pennsylvania avenue and not far removed from the treasury building. Several business blocks must be removed to make room for them.

## Social Forms and Entertainments



### Proverb Contest.

This may be given orally (like a spelling bee) or it may be a written game. Limit each one to a half-minute, if played orally, after the first word is named. The class is conducted in this way: The teacher mentions the first word of a well known proverb, the pupil called finishes it. If unable to do so in the time it is passed to the next one, and so on down the line until some one or no one finishes it.

If the proverb begins with "a," "an" or "the," or any very small word, two or more words should be given to start the pupil off. To help make out the list a few proverbs are given here:

A stitch in time saves nine.  
All is not gold that glitters.  
Honesty is the best policy.  
A friend in need is a friend indeed.  
A word to the wise is sufficient.  
Half loaf is better than no bread.  
When angry count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

A penny saved is a penny earned.  
Procrastination is the thief of time.  
Make hay while the sun shines.  
Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today.  
Every cloud has a silver lining.  
Appearances are often deceiving.  
Blessings brighten as they take their flight.

Never count your chickens before they are hatched.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men.  
No news is good news.  
Look before you leap.  
Out of sight, out of mind.  
Let them laugh who win.  
He who is down need fear no fall.  
More haste the less speed.

### Spoon Shower.

A young girl who was to marry a man not blessed with a great store of this world's goods was the recipient of this novel and acceptable shower. The girls, twelve in number, contributed the price of a dozen spoons. Each one was done up separately in tissue paper and put in a lovely ple made in the shape of a wedding bell; a white satin ribbon ran to each place. When the bride pulled her ribbon a spoon bearing this jingle was forthcoming:

One spoon for two,  
Oh! what fun!  
But then, you see,  
You two are one.

The rest of the girls each drew a spoon, and exclaimed that, as they just matched the one drawn by the bride-elect, they must all go to her.

The refreshments were a little out of the ordinary, so I'll tell about them. First, shrimp salad served in heart-shaped cases, with coffee and nut sandwiches mixed with mayonnaise dressing. Then a delicious tutti-frutti in bell-shaped molds.

### Portrait Party.

Get common wrapping paper, a light brown or white, and cut into squares a foot and a half each way. Put up a sheet across a door and have the light from a lamp arranged so that the shadow of a person's head will be reflected on the square of paper.

A guest is to be placed sideways so that the outline of the face will show on the paper. With a heavy pencil or a crayon draw the outline or profile. One guest at a time is brought into the gallery and the name is put on the back of the portrait.

When all have been taken an assistant helps cut out the silhouettes, which are pasted on black paper and pinned up like a portrait exhibition. The guests are provided with pencils and paper and write down who they think is who.

A prize is provided for the one who guesses the most correctly, and, if the hostess wishes, a consolation prize may be awarded.

### Sheet and Pillow Case Shower.

A young woman who belonged to a sewing club composed of six members announced her engagement, and the other members planned this most unique shower, to which they asked the men; that is, each asked an escort. These girls conceived the happy idea which made this affair a reality.

Each one made a pair of sheets and a pair of pillow cases. Then, arrayed in these ghostly garments, they presented themselves at the house of the bride-elect. They all met at the house next door and dressed. The bride's mother had been taken into the secret and looked out for the refreshments, which the men had sent up. After the surprise was over and the white costumes taken off it was explained that the sheets and pillow cases would next be seen, neatly laundered and tied up with sachets of lavender for the linen chest.

### Primrose Day.

If any of you happen to be entertaining on the nineteenth of April it will add a touch of novelty to remember that this is the day celebrated by our English cousins as "Primrose" day, and everyone wears a primrose on his coat. There is a single variety of this dainty flower that is perfectly adorable in individual vases at each plate or at the four corners of the table. I speak advisedly, for I sat around the board recently where they were the only decoration, and the result was more than satisfactory. The large double primrose pots may be used for prizes in a game played. They come in all sorts of delicate pastel shades and are cheap in comparison to other spring flowers, which is very desirable for most of us. I forgot to tell you what you may already know, viz: that Primrose day is in remembrance of the death of Lord Beaconsfield.

MADAME MERRI.

### New Serge Dresses.

New dresses of white serge and white satin have the serge carried up above the girle, where it ends exactly as if the skirt were very high, indeed.

## Street Costumes That Have Found Favor This Season



For the costume at the left any colored face cloth would make up well. The skirt has a group of pleats let in at the left side of front; buttons and loops are sewn above the pleats. The coat has a waistcoat, collar and cuffs of light colored cloth; buttons and loops trim the front; the sleeves are set in under wrapped seams. Drake hat of satin set to a gibbon band and trimmed at the left side trim the wrists and right edge of front; vieux rose cloth is used for the revers and collar. Hat of velvet, trimmed with a feather ruche. Materials required: 5 yards serge 46 inches wide, 10 buttons, 3/4 yard cloth for collar and revers, 4 1/2 yards silk or satin for lining coat.